

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4028. 號十二月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

日七廿月四年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SHEPHERD, GURLEY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LAY, CLAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & Co. Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 26TH JULY, 1864, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 8,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT:—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseille, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CH. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GRIGG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GRIGG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYHEW.

Price: 4s.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUBBER to sign our Firm at Foochow per procuration.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 15, 1876. jcl5

NOTICE.
I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.
E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have Established branches of our Firm at Hongkong and Shanghai. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABON in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & ALABOR & Co.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my28

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.
Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,
A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.
SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. AMAZONE.

GRUYERE and Gondat CHEESE, and OVALS.
Fine Lyon and Bologna SAUSAGES.
FRENCH APPLES and LEMONS.
ROUGAT from Montserrat.
FRENCH GELLES assorted, extra fine.
CHERRIES, APRICOTS, PRUNES, PEARS, and FIGS in SYRUP.
CHOCOLAT MENIER & SUCHART.
French and German Preserved VEGETABLES.
Copenhagen BUTTER extra fine.
SALAD OIL, 1st quality.
FRENCH CIGARETTES assorted.

BENDICHT W. & Co.,
D'Aquila Street.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my28

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FROM the Twentieth of May and until further notice, the Daily Courier will leave Amoy for Foochow at 1.30 p.m., instead of at the time previously notified.

CARL CHR. BOJENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my28

Intimations.

HONGKONG.
Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. u.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (Germany.)
Sole Agent for China,
F. PEIL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, A large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.
Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to the Immediate Reduction of the Large and Valuable STOCK OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., &c., OF THE LATE MR. G. B. FALCONER, the Administratrix to the Estate has resolved that it shall be placed at the disposal of Purchasers at Prices CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE ORIGINAL COST.

The Stock, which is well known to be the Largest and most Complete in the East, or out of London, has been all selected from London and other Manufacturers of the highest eminence for quality, exquisite finish, and artistic designs, so that probably no such opportunity can present itself again to buyers of selecting from a Stock so Magnificent with such inducements.

The Stock will be open for Inspection at the Greatly Reduced Prices on and after MONDAY, the 22nd Instant.

G. FALCONER & Co.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
May 19, 1876. jcl2

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
AH KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their "Furniture Show Rooms" are now in Zetland Street, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; where they have all descriptions of ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, necessary for completely Furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.

Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOUS, FINEST EBONY CARVED TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. pcl2

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM on TUESDAY Next, the 23rd Instant, at Half-past Five o'clock p.m.

By Order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 19, 1876. my28

WANTED.
A GOOD BOILERMAKER or FOURTH ENGINEER for the S.S. Macgregor. Apply, with testimonials, to the Chief Engineer on Board.

Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO NEW BOILERS for the Spanish Man-of-War "Pascua," will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 23rd May Instant, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceeds the price fixed by Government and does not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876. my28

S. S. ORESTES.
A COPY of the above Steamer's Protest has been Received by the Undersigned and now lies at their Office for inspection by those interested.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, May 15, 1876. my28

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE "HINDOSTAN," leaving here with the Mails of the 20th inst., and subsequent Mail Steamers, until further notice, will proceed direct to Southampton.

A. MOIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for TAIWANPOO and TAMSUI.)
The Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain PUNGHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at 10 a.m.

Cargo for Formosa will be forwarded from Amoy per S. S. Hailong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my21

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain TERBAUD, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, May 19, 1876. my28

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1876. my28

Sailing Vessels.

FOR FOOCOW (DIRECT.)
The British Barque
"WILLIAM MANSON,"
will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 17, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
The S.S. L. 11 German Barque
"J. H. JESSEN,"
Raskhuessen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Barque
"WEALTHY PENDELTON,"
Capt. BLANCHARD, will load for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. jcl0

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British Ship
"MARGARITE,"
JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Clipper Ship
"COMMISSARY,"
Captain HUNTER, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Clipper Barque
"HOPE,"
Capt. BOUZZON, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
EMITA, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship
"ANNIE FISHER,"
HOFFES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876. jyl

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship
"COMET,"
BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876. jyl

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Clipper Barque
"BRITISH CROWN,"
W. ANDREWS, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Ship
"CHANNEL QUEEN,"
N. LEUFSTEDT, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A 1 British Barque
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Captain McKENZIE, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Sumatra having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from To-morrow, the 15th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-morrow, the 15th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 20th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Sumatra.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my28

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. NAPLES, FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, without further notice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Naples.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my28

S. S. STATESMAN, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, without further notice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Statesman.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876. my28

GERMAN BARK DEUTSCHLAND, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 18, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark IPHIGENIA, MATTHEW, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an Average Bond before countersignature of the Bills of Lading.

WM. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 24, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Ex Hoogly, March 10, 1876.
R M No. 29, One case Merchandise, Y & L from Marseilles.

Ex S. S. Sindh, April 7, 1876.
105 (in diamond) 50 lbs. Ginger, from Galle.

Ex S. S. Meikong, April 19, 1876.
1 B } \$30/41-4 cases Merchandise, from F O London.

Ex Ava, May 2, 1876.
C F P 108 bags Gum, from Bombay.

Ex Amakou, May 14, 1876.
O A W \$320/21-2 cases Amber.
H N m 8 " Merchandise.
P G C 2 " Wine.
P V 5 " " "
A D 9 " Sundries.
Brand & Co., 4 " Wax.
Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from To-morrow, the 15th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-morrow, the 15th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 20th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c. &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

Note.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend

of 10 per cent. of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai

for the above Company, are prepared to
issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current
rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Seng Chuen Native Post Office.

Luen Hing Street; Chul Heung Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Ya
Tsal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung We
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yue

Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwok
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.
Suaton.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shu
Loong Hong
Amy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Ka
Street.
Footchow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Fo
chow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Cheong, Ma
time Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shui, Ma
time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Ma
time Customs.

time Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoo, *Excise*
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwoi
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, *Maritime*
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chan Tong, *Muni-*
pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwoi

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Ho.

others will be published, when they

arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS
MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
 The French Contract Packet 474

be despatched on SATURDAY the 27th Instant, with Mails to through the United Kingdom Europe, via Marseilles; to Siam, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Po

cherry, Macraes, Cascuta, 2001
Aden, Suex, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of close
the Mails, &c. :—

Friday, 26th Instant.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
Office closes except the NIGHT
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 27th Instant.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale
Stamps, Registry of Letters,
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters addressed to the United Kingdom)

to Saigon, or Singapore may be paid on payment of a Late Fee of 18 extra postage, until 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1876.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PA
The United States Mail Packet **OCEAN**
TH

will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June, with for Japan, San Francisco, and United States, which will be close follows;—

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be put on board the Packet with a Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until 2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, West India, and other places in the below list, sufficient American Stamps being affixed.

the
\$2.50
are added to prepay them from
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this office.
ALFRED LISTER
Postmaster General
General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

1990

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1S., 2S., AND 4S. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
PREVENT FRICTION IN GRINDING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP.
(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
4m76 1w 52t 4m77

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANUFACTURED

WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 55, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers, Stationery, Perfumery,

Books, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Waxer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* in Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 55, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66, Paternoster Row, London.

19c76 1w 52t 19c77

Unparalleled Success of

Goodall's World-Renowned

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. NOTLEY, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs. Pastry without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

12m76 1w 52t 12m77

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, LONDONA, LIMA.
Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre, &c. printed in seven colours.
28ap76 3

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

Datura Tatula,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond Street, London,

and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

12jun75 2

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.

Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang, Stepanotis, Opopanax, Jonck Club, as Bouquet, Treval, Magnolia, Jasmine, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au75 13t No.1

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. At present Hospital Physician of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all their lives, and when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtue most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From a Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

28, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½, 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

Agents—

Hongkong, Messrs. Watson & Co.

Shanghai, Messrs. Watson & Co.

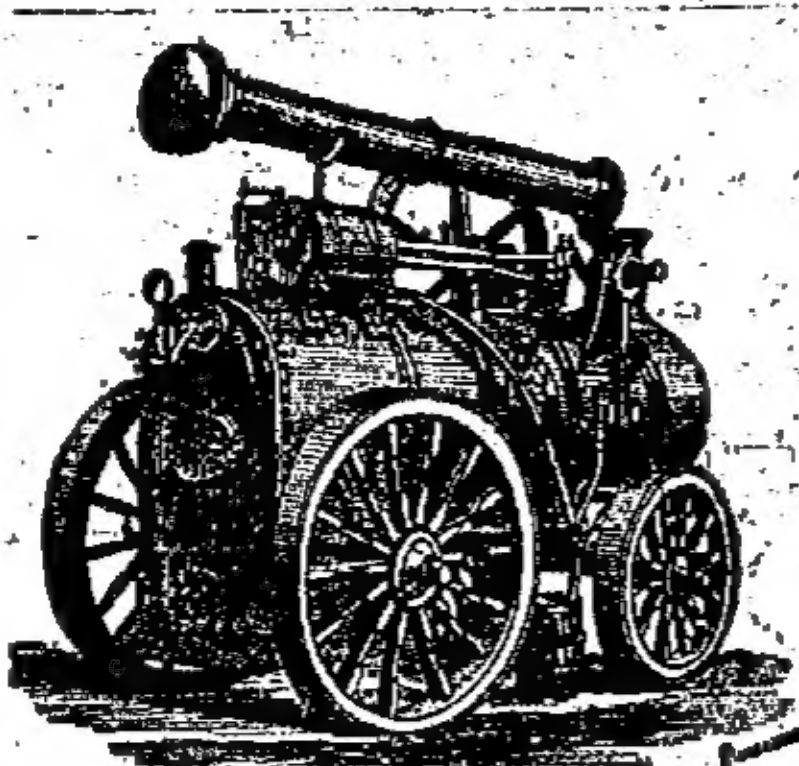
11m75 1w 26t 11sep75

Intimations.

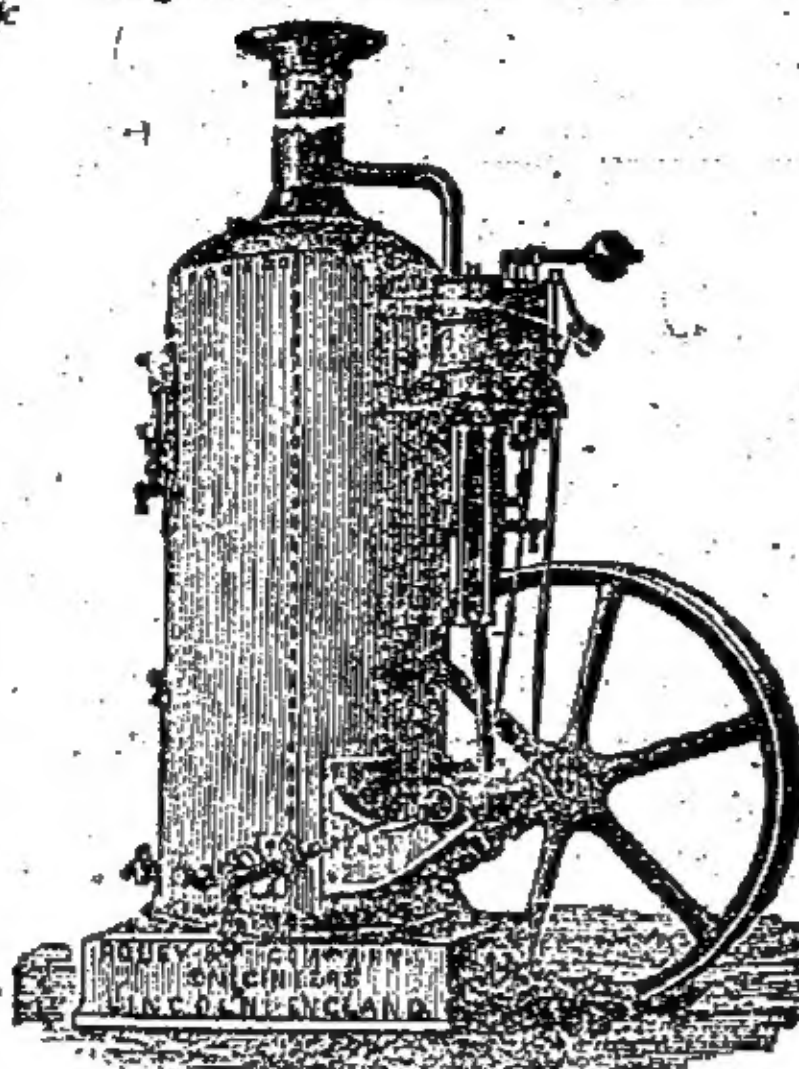
ROBEY & CO.,

ENGINEERS,

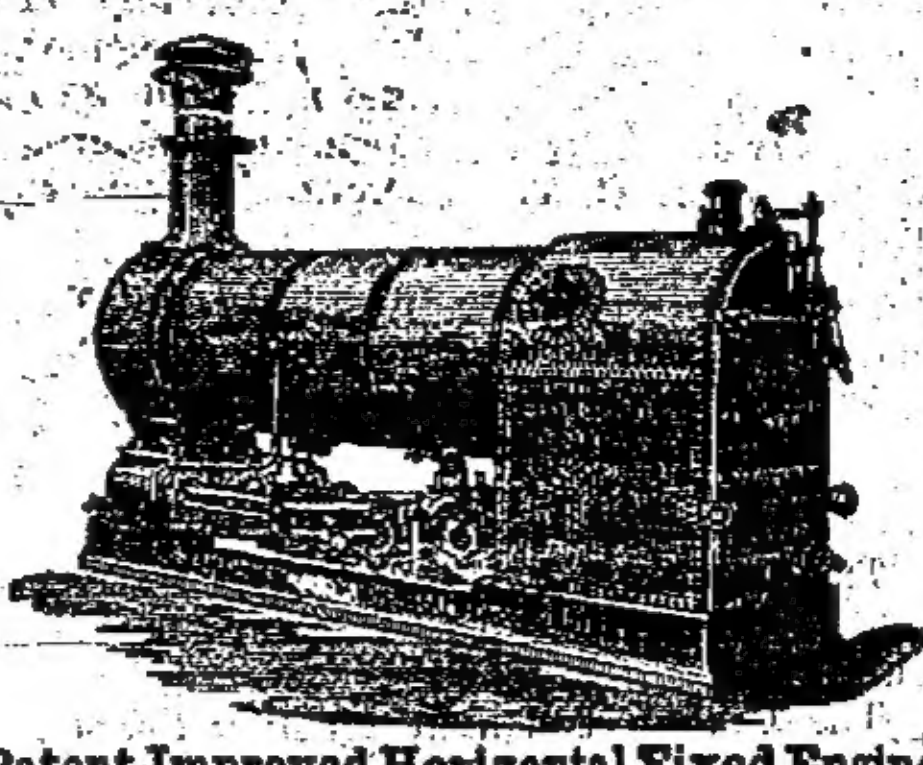
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



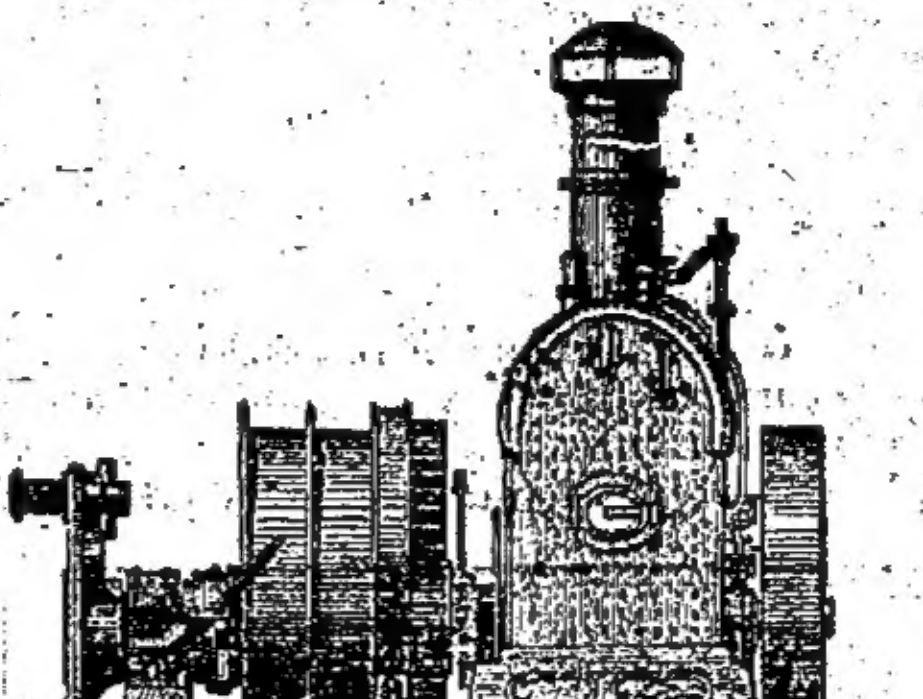
Superior Portable Engines.



Vertical Stationary Steam Engine and Patent Boiler Combined.



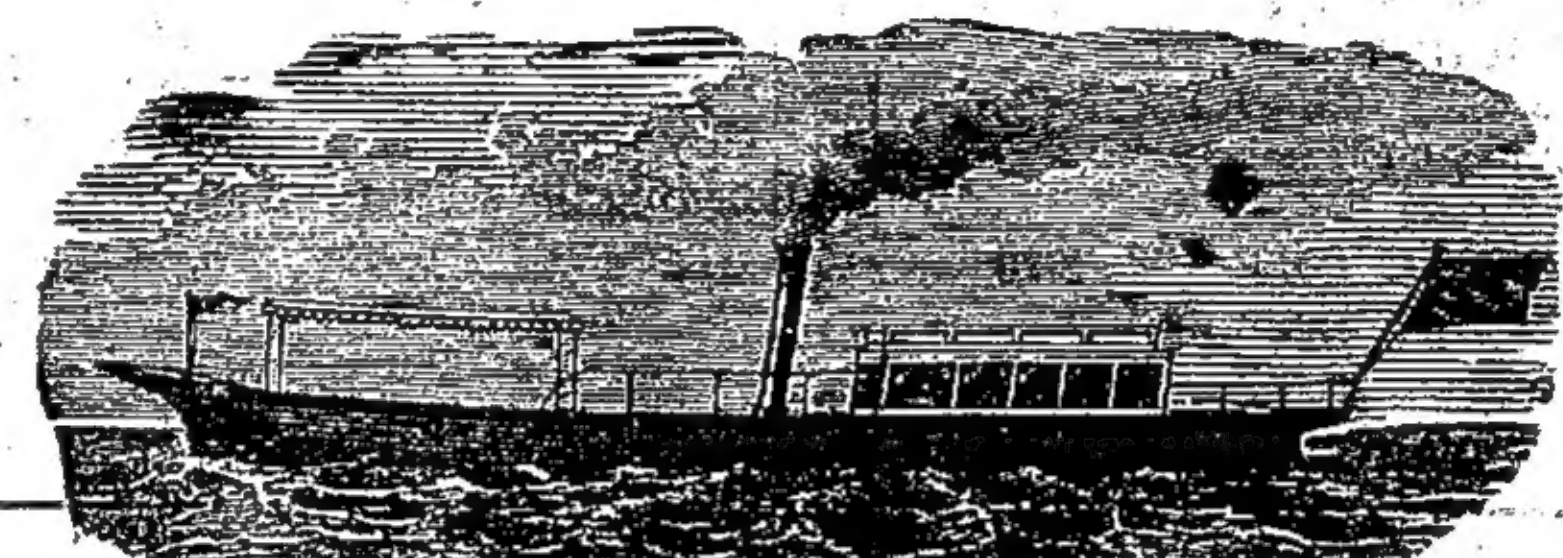
Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined.



Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery, here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



YARROW'S

Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,

(LATE YARROW & BIDDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4m76 1w 26t 4sep76

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWAL-
LAH, a Printer, was convicted at the
Supreme Court, Calcutta, of
counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr
Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;
And on the 6th of the same
month, for

Selling Spurious Articles
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SHAIK
BACHOO was sentenced, by the
Suburban Magistrate
at Calcutta, to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oil-
man's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's
name, will be liable to the same punish-
ment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.
Purchasers are recommended to examine
all goods carefully upon taking delivery of
all goods, and to destroy all bottles and jars
when emptied. The GENUINE MANUFACTURE,
the marks of which are all branded
with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be
had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in
India.

19june75 1f 26t 19june76

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 10th May, 1872,
from an old inhabitant of Morning-
sham, near Westminster, Wilt.

"I must also say to you that your
Pills are an excellent medicine for
me, and I certainly do enjoy good
health, sound sleep, and a good
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.
I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very
respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

28au75 1f 26t 28au76

RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ilang
Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Per-
fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-
brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime
Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-
cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,
Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for
the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
bond at a great reduction. A complete
illustrated list on application. Wholesale
and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand,
London.

18ap75 1w 52t 13sep76

Antoine's

Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives per-
fect copies even when a month has elapsed
after a letter has been written.

Antoine's

Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
and throughout the World.

20no75 1w 52t 20no76

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal
life, but unrivalled in destroying
Flies, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths,
Fur, and every other species of Insect.
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable
remedy for destroying Flies in their Dogs,
as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This
invaluable article has found so great a sale
that it has tempted others to vend a so-
called article in imitation; the Public are
therefore cautioned to observe that the
packets of the Genuine Powder bear the
autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING,
Harpden, 7th March, 1871.

"Sir,—My two little girls, aged respec-
tively three and two years, showed symp-
toms of having worms, so I obtained some
of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby,
and they effected such a thorough cure—in
fact I think, saved their lives. The elder
little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
I think it my duty to acquaint you with
the fact.

"Yours, Wm. Motz."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

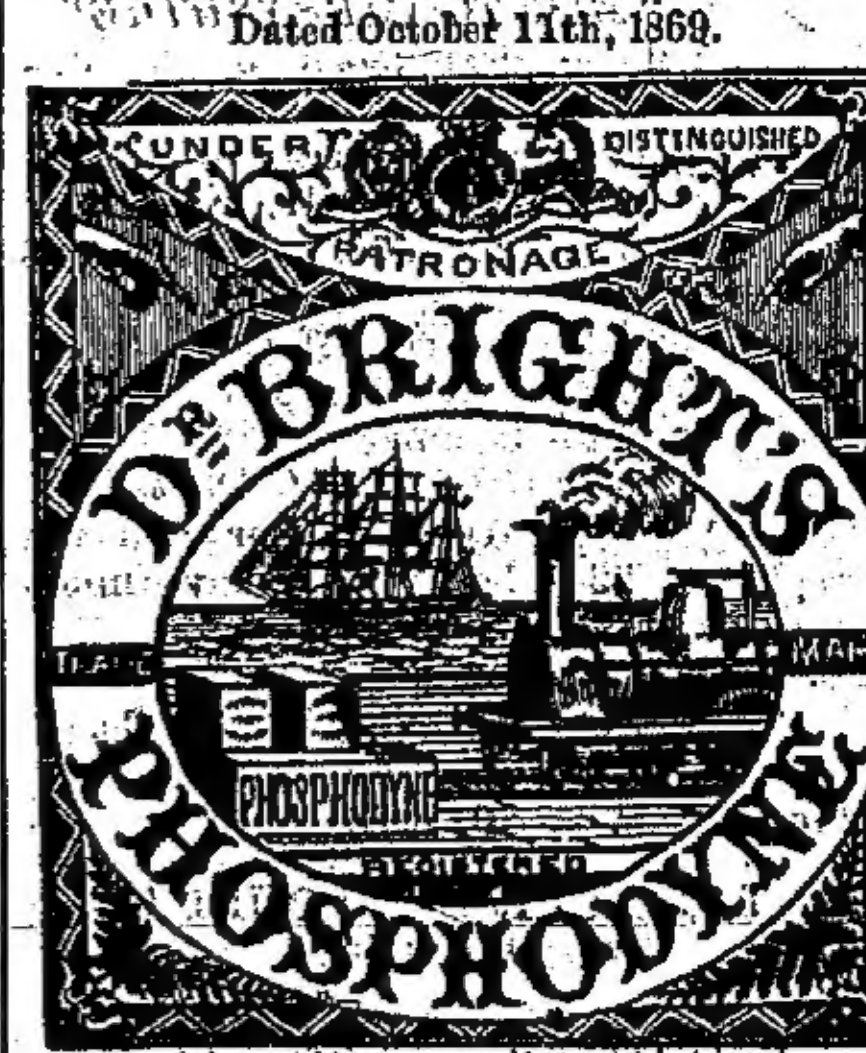
June 80

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Disinnes, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, in-
creasing the vitality which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts directly
upon the organization; for instance, it assists
nature to generate that human electricity which
renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting care or
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigor, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly on
the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic; entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved, the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their normal state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most valuable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Lucia,
De Liverpool,
Delegation (sir)

Portfolio.

THE FORGOTTEN GRAVE.

Out from the city's giant roar,
Till wandered through the open doors;
Parked at a little bar and apode,
Admired a tiny hillock laid;
Then noted on your dexter side
Some mounded mounds "love or pride,"
And lo, beyond a Hawthorn tree,
Showering its rain of rosy bloom
Alike of low and lofty tomb,
You came upon it suddenly.

How strange! The very grasses grow
Around it seemed forlorn and loath;
The very ivy seemed to turn
Ashore that wreathed the neighbor urn.
Sunk was the slab; the head declined;
And left the rails a wreck behind.
No name; you traced a "6," a "7,"
Part of "affliction" and of "heaven";
And then—O irony austere—
You read in letters sharp and clear,
"Though lost to sight to Memory dear."
—Austin Dobson.

HAVE not thy cloak to make when it be-
gins to rain.

An unjust tax sanctioned by a ballot-box
is as hard to be borne as if levied by a
king.—David Swing.

This man who shows that he is vain of
having done us a favor, pays himself and
saves us the trouble.

I will listen to any one's convictions;
but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I
have plenty of my own.—Goethe.

A MAN will not listen to truth told him
by an enemy; and he very rarely gets it
from the mouth of a friend.

If we were obliged to pay to enter into
life, how many of us would demand the
return of our money on departing!—Du-
mas fils.

BEAUTY may be the object of liking—
great qualities of admiration—good ones,
of esteem—but love is only the object of
love.—Fielding.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes
from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who
diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad
taste of the smoker.—Daniel Deronda.

Let grace and goodness be the principal
load-stones of thy affections. For love
which hath ends will have an end; whereas,
which which is founded on true virtue will
always continue.—Dryden.

"Some people carry their hearts in their
heads; very many carry their heads in their
hearts; the difficulty is to keep them apart,"
remarked the celebrated Hare; but he knew
little of anatomy. He was author of *Hare*.
No man ever had his heart in his head or
his head in his heart. It is not hard to
keep the two organs apart.—Graphic.

PERHAPS love is never so potent as when
it seizes upon those who have passed the
prime of life. The choice made is then
likely to be thoroughly suited to the nature
of the man; and any intelligent gifts on
the part of the woman are likely to be more
attractive to a man of this age than to a
younger person. Besides, there is a feeling
that, as life is not likely to be very long,
this late love is the last thing to be cling-
ing to; and that after it, should it be lost, all
will be desolation.

We love a girl for very different things
than understanding. We love her for her
beauty, her youth, her mirth, her confi-
dences, her character, with its faults,
caprices, and God knows what other inex-
pressible charms; but we do not love her
for her understanding. Her mind we
esteem (if it is brilliant) and may greatly
elevate her in our opinion; nay, more, it
may enchain us when we already love.
But her understanding is not that which
awakens and enflames our passions.—
Goethe.

FOR Husbands and Wives.—Preserve
sacredly the privacy of your own house,
your married state, and your heart. Let
no father or mother, sister or brother, ever
presume to come between you two, or to
share the joys and the sorrows that belong
to you two alone. With God's help build
your own quiet world, not allowing your
dearest earthly friend, not allowing your
dearest of all, to be the confidant
of your secrets of affection, if they occur,
be healed at once. Never speak of it out-
side; but to each other confess, and all will
come out right. Never let the morrow's
sun still find you at variance. Review and
renew your vow; thereby your souls will
grow together, cemented in that love which
is stronger than death, and you will be-
come truly one.

THE "DEFINITION BEE."

"Spelling Bee," which have of late
formed such a feature in entertainments in
England, have now a formidable rival in
the "Definition Bee." We take the following
interesting description of one from
the *Daily News*:

Especially difficult as it is to give a
good definition, Kennington, which was
the first district in London to have a
Spelling Bee, yesterday evening present-
ed the spectacle of 95 persons, including
several ladies, willing to exhibit publicly,
and before a large audience, the degree of
skill to which they had attained in that
kind of achievement. The scene of the
contest was the Horns Assembly-rooms,
and the prize to be contended for money
ones, four in number, and ranging from
10s. to 60s. amounting to the aggregate of
100. The winners were to be selected from
the current literature of the day, purely
technical, scientific terms and obsolete
words being excluded. The chair was
taken by Major L. Griffiths, R.A. The
interrogator was Mr. W. Buttle, B.A. and
the referees were Mr. Quelch, C.E., and Mr.
John Ellis. It should be added that the
referees had before them standard dictio-
naries; to be used by them at their discretion,
and that the word to be defined had to be
drawn by the competitor from envelopes.
The interrogator set off with the word
"vulpine," correctly defined as "relating
to a fox." "Noit," "dank," accurately re-
sponded by "noit." After a few other
words which did not prove a stumbling-
block came "bruit," which was erroneously
defined as "to wander." The next failure
was in "bittern" which the competitor
said was "a bird of the hawk species,"
instead of "marking it as one of the heron
kind. The chairman being exceptionally
left to adjudicate decided that the word
"bird" being correct saved the competitor.
A gentleman objected to the word "wran-
gle" as technical or inadmissible, but the
meaning was given by the interrogator as
"a quarrelsome person," and the objector

ruled out. A lady immediately after gave
for "gregarious," those animals that eat
grain, and retired amid irrepressible laugh-
ter; another lady then failed to define "re-
dundant," making the meaning "sufficient,"
instead of "more than sufficient," and a third
withdrew instantly after on being confronted
with "coquetry," which she rather
vaguely called "sunning powers." A
gentleman then failed to describe "val-
lance," familiarly associated with a bed;
"Plateau" was given by a gentleman as a
"flat plain," an answer which excited much
laughter, but was ultimately passed on the
authority of Chambers's Dictionary.
"Meed" was fatal to another gentleman,
who called it a "field," "equi" to his
successor, "mosee" to the next com-
petitor, who said he "never heard the word." The
number of rivals was afterwards rapidly
reduced by the difficulties of "morbid,"
given as "inane," "hone," the person to
whom it was put evidently not shying;
"reeve" who was not recognised as a public
officer; "salient," which a lady curiously,
if somewhat naturally, described as "salt";
"dolly," an article of domestic use which
the answerer somehow associated with a
horse; "purloine," which elicited a very
vague response; "brindled," which was
not at all remembered in its common as-
sociation with the cow; and "headle," which
a lady was not cognizant of as the appel-
lation of a hunting dog. By this time the
interrogator had run the round of the 95
rivals, 16 of whom had succumbed. In
the next circuit the first fatal test was
a "protocol," defined as the first part of an
oration, in contradistinction to its
ordinary use in diplomacy. Then came a
failure at "prototype." A warm discussion
ensued about the word "sleazebore." A
lady having said, "an officer on board
ship," the answer was objected to on the
ground that a stevedore was not such an
officer, but a person employed in connec-
tion with the cargo, and independently of
the ship's officers. The chairman ultimately
decided, as between the two referees
who differed, in favour of the lady amid
general applause. The doom of other
competitors was sealed by "penale," not
known in the sense of "hanging"; "in-
termedine," which a lady held to be simply
"warlike," instead of "mutually destruc-
tive"; "stertorous," which a lady defined
as "a loud, harsh voice," instead of "hard
breathing"; "percolate," given as "to
pass through as water" instead of "to pass
through by drops"; and "spile," not
known as a "wooden peg put into a cask
of beer," "necedence," supposed to be
"knowledge," instead of its opposite, a mis-
take which caused much laughter. "pe-
ripetetic," which was not connected with
the walking philosophers of Greece; "cir-
cumlocution," which was considered to be
"going about a point"; and "piscivorous,"
understood as "a soldier" by a gentleman,
who, when told that a piscivore was a
"robber," unpatriotically combed himself
for defeat by remarking that a soldier was a
robber. The words now necessarily rose
to difficulty, "maraspial," "aestue,"
"bathos," and other terms stimulating the
caution of rivals and increasing the interest
of all. Several ladies still survived, in a
competitive sense, and they seemed well
armed for the conflict. Altogether 22
victims fell in the second round of ques-
tions, leaving more than 60 rivals still in
the field. In the third round "recondite"
was unfortunately said to mean "very
complete"; "correlation" a lady confessed
to be to her an unknown term; "sarcop-
hagus" was inadequately defined by a
gentleman; "pionasam" was given up
by a lady, who said it was "a word
that was very seldom used," and was
instantly informed of its connection
with redundancy or excess; "sciolism,"
defined as "a literary mistake," instead of
"superficial knowledge"; "baneshe," con-
ceived to be a Scotch instead of an Irish
fairy; and "prehensile," given as
"having the power of reaching for-
ward," the idea of catching or seizing an
object being fatally wanting. "Ctenopis"
an empty tomb, was confounded with "a
sepulchral monument"; "isual" a term
relating to the public treasury or
exchequer, made to relate to accounts. At
the end of the third round 39 competitors
remained unscathed. The questions then
became increasingly difficult, two hours
and a half having already elapsed. "Po-
liated," "scholium," stated to be a "col-
lege" instead of a "marginal note," "dag-
gle" having the meaning "to dip in mire
or water"; "woof," erroneously thought
to stand for anything women; "naiveite,"
mistaken for "slyness," "pellucid," said
to be "shining" instead of "clear"; and
"duenna" given as "a lady of high rank"
in place of "an elderly lady kept to guard
a younger one"—these and other words
further thinned the ranks of the competitors.
The contest was, however, not finished till
a very late hour.

IRRIGATION IN THE EAST.

Professor G. Davidson, in a lecture re-
cently delivered at the Academy of Sciences
of California, thus spoke on irrigation:

The limited amount of irrigation which I
saw upon the terraced steep hill sides
around Nagasaki and other shores of the
inland sea, where the broken character of
the country affords but the most limited
areas for cultivation; such conditions exist-
ing as cannot obtain in the United States
for centuries. On some of these rock ter-
raced patches rice is cultivated wherever an
adequate supply of water can be obtained to
supplement any deficiency of rainfall.
These terraces are continued to elevations
one thousand feet above the sea, and upon
slopes as great as one in three. In the
narrow, low lying valleys the land is divided
into small areas by earth ridges, and the
water is conducted from the highest flooded
patch to the next lower, etc. For other
crops irrigation is not a necessity, as the
average rainfall is sufficient throughout the
year, and crop follows crop unceasingly.
In some parts of Japan rice has been cul-
tivated on the same land for over a thousand
years. On the terraced lands, and in the
small valleys, all the tillage is done by
hand, with implements which mechanically
require a maximum of human labor for a
minimum of results. The crops are very
frequently matured during growth, and
for this the contents of penspools are daily
carried to large excavations upon the cul-
tivated lands. In this respect the practice
is radically different from that of India,
where, on account of religious scruples no
manure whatever is applied to the lands.
Whatever irrigation is done in Japan can
have no application in the United States.
I had but limited opportunity to see any
irrigation in China. From the great num-
ber of canals which intersect the low, flat
country, the water is raised by wheels and
appliances similar to those used to-day by
the Chinese people in California.

Where population is so dense, so wedded
to old methods and customs, and labor so
cheap, this method must continue.

India stands preeminent in its gigantic
undertakings for systematically irrigating
large districts through engineering means
that are, and in one sense must be, unpar-
alleled. It is probable that no other coun-
try affords such an area of fertile land
capable of being made to produce two crops
annually, wholly or in part by artificial
means.

In some of its broadest features the great
area has its counterpart in the history of its
undertakings may be instructively studied.
The whole breadth of the base of the penin-
sula of India, sweeping in a great curve
from the delta of the Ganges, to the delta
of the Indus, is the field of the great
modern irrigation engineering. The
storehouse of the necessary waters is in the
Himalayas, whose snows assure an unceas-
ing supply. The lands are fertile and easily
brought into cultivation.

So in the United States, the Rocky
Mountains and the Sierra Nevada afford an
unfailing supply of water; the broad areas
of irrigable land which adjoin them are,
perhaps, equal in extent to the great plains
of India, but not so favorably located. They
are fertile and susceptible of successful
cultivation. Moreover, the qualities of the
English governing race in India are
almost identical with those of our own
people.

There are, nevertheless, wide differences.
In India the climate for six or more months
is pleasant, but for the remainder of the
year unbearably hot, and wet in many
districts. One crop per year, for two years
out of three, may be reckoned as assured
by the rainfall through the Ganges Valley.
There is not enough rainfall for a crop
through the plains and valleys of the
Indus.

In the vast plains and rolling country
bordering the eastern flank of the Rocky
Mountains the summer is warm and the
winter severe. There is not, as a rule, suf-
ficient rainfall during the summer to insure
a grain crop. The southern part of California,
south of the parallel of thirty-nine, with its
mountain ranges and its broad valleys, has
a climate somewhat similar to the
pleasant months of India, but lacking
sufficient rainfall to insure a yearly crop.

A BURNED LOAF.

Mrs. Cobleigh had to run over to a neigh-
bor's to see about picking some green
tomatoes. She had a loaf of bread in the
oven, and she told Cobleigh to take care of
it. Mr. Cobleigh was at home with a boil on
his knee. She said, "It won't be any
trouble to you. In about fifteen minutes it
will be done at this end, and then you turn
it around so that the other end can bake.
I'll be back in time to take it out." Then
she threw a shawl over her head, and started.
About five minutes after she was gone, one
of the neighbors came in to show Mr. Cob-
leigh a double-barreled gun which he had
just bought. After Mr. Cobleigh had
carefully examined it, and held it up and
aimed at imaginary game with it, he was
forcibly reminded of a gun which his father
owned when Cobleigh was a boy, and when
the family were living in Sandersville.
There were a number of astonishing inci-
dents connected with this remarkable fowling-
piece, which Cobleigh proceeded to relate in
a vivid and captivating manner. Suddenly
the neighbor snuffed up his nose, and ha-
stily observed, "I say, what's the matter
here? anything there?" Cobleigh glanced
at the stove and then at the clock, while his
face became pallid. "By Jove," he ejacu-
lated, "my wife told me to look at that
bread in fifteen minutes, and she's been gone
over half an hour. That's what's burning."
And Cobleigh, with an expression of genuine
distress, essayed to rise, but the neighbor
promptly came to his relief. "Let me tend
to it, you can't get around easily," he said.
He opened the oven door and a puff of smoke
came out. "It's a gone, I'm afraid," he
said, dropping on his knees. It appeared to
be so. Two-thirds of the loaf were black
as the ace of spades, and there were little
flakes of live coal scattered over its surface.
With that impulsive, trusting nature pecu-
liar to a man, the sympathetic neighbor
thrust his hand into the oven and laid hold
of that blazing baking tin without the faint-
est hesitation. Then he drew out his hand,
with the awful howl ever heard on that
street, and—Poor Mr. Cobleigh! In his
anxiety for the bread, and sympathy for his
wife, he had approached to the rear of his
friend, and was looking over his shoulder at
the ruin, when the astonished arm was
swung back, and the owner thereof instantly
lost sight of his own misery in the terrible
yell which ascended just behind him. The
arm struck an obstacle, and the unfortunate
Mr. Cobleigh rolled over on the floor, scream-
ing with all his might. "You've busted it!
O heavens, you've busted it!" It was an
anguish no mortal words could allay. The
neighbor saw this at a glance, so he picked
up his gun, and silently snuffed home. And
a moment later Mrs. Cobleigh came in.
And the instant she opened the door Mr. Cobleigh
ceased his moans, scrambled to his feet, and
stalked majestically to his bedroom, where
he looked the door and put the bureau
against it. Three minutes later, Mrs. Cob-
leigh knocked at the door for admittance,
but of course it was not opened. Then she
put her mouth to the keyhole and shouted,
"I wouldn't make a fool of myself if I was
you, John Cobleigh. It is a great pity I
can't be gone out of this house a single
minute, but that the whole place has got to
be turned upside down, and things go to
ruin!"—Dunbury Notes.

IN AN OPIUM DEN.

A walk through the Chinese quarters of
San Francisco presents one of the most un-
pleasant and instructive pictures of Cali-
fornia life. It is China reproduced, with
its architecture, its customs, its dialects,
and its "low life." The long line of trotting
"coolies," with their baskets slung on poles,
dapper merchants in silk and broadcloth

the gaudily arrayed women, vermillion-
dressed, and gliding along with a slushy,
mimicking gait; the ugly "gingerbread"
houses; the quaint signs and swinging
paper lanterns; the stores packed with
foreign wares and curiosities; the "Joss
houses," inhabited by jolly old idols,
soothed with pots of steaming incense, and
all suggestive of the Orient, and render it
difficult for one to realize that he has just
stepped off from Montgomery Street, and
rather favor the idea that, by some magical
power or other, he has been transported in
an instant to the heart of pagan Asia.

The other night, as I was strolling lei-
surely through Chinatown with a friend, we
noticed a crowd in and out of a brilliantly
lighted shop on Dupont Street. It required
but a glance to see that they were confirmed
opium smokers. The haggard features
and ghastly complexion, the stooping
shoulders, the glazed expressionless eyes,
the halting unsteady gait, betokened the
deadly drug. Just inside the door, seated
at a small table, was a sleek, well-fed
Chinaman, busily weighing out a glutinous
substance resembling tar, a very different
looking article from the well-known opium
of commerce. In order to render the lat-
ter fit for use, it is boiled in water, then strained,
then digested in water, then strained, and
finally boiled again, until all fibrous
matter having been removed, a highly
concentrated and semi-fluid state. It is
then ready for smoking, and is retailed in
little boxes of buffalo horn, holding about
a thimble full, which are refilled as occasion
requires.

Being curious to know how John con-
ducts himself while indulging in his fa-
vorite and secret luxury, we picked out an
individual who had secured his evening sup-
per and followed him. After much wan-
dering through dark and tortuous alleys,
where more than once we nearly lost sight
of our unconscious guide, he knooped at
the door of a large, dilapidated, two-story
building, whose darkened windows gave
no sign of life within. After a slight de-
lay the door was opened cautiously, and
our pilot admitted. Before it could be
closed I crowded into the open; and was
confronted by a villainous-looking fellow,
naked to the waist, holding a cup of
opium oil, in which floated a lighted
taper, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Hello, John."
"Hello! Who you?"

"My little smokes opium, John, all same
Chinaman."

"No got, me no sabbe-you; you go
way."

"You sabbe this, John," and a fifty-cent
piece found its way into the heathen's will-
ing palm.

"Belly good. You come in."

The door slammed behind us, and a pon-
derous wooden beam falling into its place
effectually barred the entrance of all in-
truders. Traversing a narrow hall we
entered a room about twenty feet square,
dimly lighted by a lamp hanging from the
ceiling, and which looked like a nebulous
star amid the thick and choking vapors
that filled the apartment. Around the
walls were two rows of bunks, with their
stuffed, half-nude occupants; while
stretched upon a low platform, on the level
with the lower row, were a lot of greasy
pagans in all stages of narcotism. My
companion, not minding his footsteps in
the darkness, stumbled over an obstruction
and pitched forward upon his face.

He had fallen over a prostrate Chinaman,
who was so far oblivious of the material
world that not even a groan escaped him.
A further investigation revealed the cause
on the floor, and even the space under the
bunks were packed with insensible human-
ity. Nor were we the only Caucasian visi-
tors there that night. In a corner, side
by side with a negro, lay a white woman
of middle age, with her silken gar-
ments trailing in the dirt, and her head
half buried in the folds of the other's dress,
there sat a young girl, who could not have
been more than seventeen years old. The
nauseating pipe had fallen from her hand;
her disheveled jet-black ringlets released
from their fastenings, fell carelessly down
her back, while the handsome face, already
seamed with the hard lines of dissipation,
and covered with cosmetics which but im-
perfectly concealed the death-like pallor of
the skin, proclaimed the unfortunate.

The air was hot and stifling, and there
being no means of ventilation—the idea
never entered "John's" head—the com-
bined breath of the thirty or more tenants
of the filthy den rendered it nearly intol-
erable. The proprietor of the establishment,
the only one beside ourselves who was able
to move around—our *quidam* guide had
long since succumbed—hastened to prepare
a place for his distinguished company.
One Chinaman was rolled over into a bunk
which already contained two snoring debau-
chees, and another was accommodated with
quarters on the floor, being tumbled off neck
and heels, like a log of wood.

Then, not without some misgivings,
however, we retired upon the hard table,
resting our heads upon the Chinese pillows,
which convey no particular suggestion of
luxury, for they are nothing but wooden
blocks covered with coarse cloth, shining
with the contact of a thousand well-oiled
queens—and made arrangements for enter-
ing the realms of "Araby the best."

The opium pipe has a long stem of reed
or bamboo, and a globular metallic bowl,
with a funnel shaped orifice, in which the
drug already lighted is placed. The opium
is taken up on the end of a wire, held for
a moment in the flame of a lamp, and then
inserted in the pipe. The bowl is now
placed over the fire and the opium stirred
until the mass is ablaze, the smoker in the
meantime inhaling and swallowing the
smoke. The fumes must be retained as
long as possible, in order to produce the
desired intoxication effectually, as but little
of the drug is consumed at a time; the pipe
holding a lump about the size of a pea.
A few whiffs generally suffice for a beginner,
but old veterans can stand half a dozen
pipes at a sitting, and frequently repeat
the dose two or three times a day. The
taste was sweetish and quite pleasant, and
the action of the smoke rather exhilarating
than otherwise, but as your correspondent
did not take enough to feel its power very
perceptibly, he is unable to speak concern-
ing its full effects. Certainly it must possess
a terrible fascination for its unhappy
victim, for the filthy surroundings of the
lodge where the vice is carried on give an
every impression but those of pleasure and
happiness. "John," however, is in many
respects but a degree above the brute,
and the fact that he extracts the highest
enjoyment from such debased sources is
anything but creditable to the civilization
which he boasts as so much superior to that
of the "Mexican man." Handing our
pilot host a small fee for his luxurious
accommodations and the pipeful of opium

we had spoiled, we stepped down and out,
glad enough to breathe the fresh air once more,
and hastened home to disinvest ourselves.

Optim smokers always lie down, and
never use the pipe in any other position.
The custom is a very general one; even
women practice it, and young boys are to
be seen in the shops waiting along with
their elders to have their boxes filled. In
some the habit is acquired, and the drug
becomes a necessary within a week; in
others a month or a still longer time is re-
quired, depending, of course, upon the
frequency of the dose and the life and con-
stitution of the individual. Unlike many
other vices, when once fixed, it is an in-
cubus never to be shaken off, and the vic-
tim becomes its subject and miserable slave.
He must smoke at regular intervals, and
soon a larger quantity is needed to sustain
his failing powers, while an intolerable
longing seizes him if deprived of his daily
dabouch. His eyes grow inflamed, and
discharges of mucus issue from his nose
and mouth. He is in a state of continual
anxiety, without any ambition save that
of procuring the poison, which is destroy-
ing him. Rich Chinamen have private
apartments, in their houses where they can
enjoy a social smoke with their friends,
the public dens, such as the one above de-
scribed, being patronized only by the can-
naise, who have no homes of their own.

Every Chinese emigrant is carefully
searched by the authorities before being
permitted to land, and the inducements for
smuggling are so great, on account of the
high duty, that scarcely a vessel arrives
without a store of contraband opium. It is
found sewed up in clothes and in the
soles of shoes, hidden in toys, in furniture,
and in bamboo canes.

On the return trip of the *City of Tokio*,
a Chinaman told the officials he knew that
opium was concealed in some cans of cocon-
ut oil standing on the lower deck—the
could smell it. Upon examination sure
enough, each can was found to have a
false bottom. A large quantity of the
drug was discovered and the informer re-
ceived his share of the spoil. The smug-
gling pagan had scented the familiar odor
through two thicknesses of heavy tin.—
N. Y. Herald.

A TRIP WITH THE NEW CHINESE
AMBASSADOR.

One of our correspondents writes to us
as follows:

"Now that the Yunnan difficulty seems
on a fair way to a peaceful settlement, it
may be remembered that one of the stipula-
tions insisted upon by His Excellency Sir
Thomas Wade was that an ambassador
should be sent to England to represent
China at the Court of St. James'. The
mandarin upon whom the Imperial choice
has fallen is Kwong Sung Tso, Nea-tai or
High Criminal Judge of the province of
Fokien. Kwong, 'ta-jen' (great man), who
is a native of Hunan, is a rather fine-looking
old man, with thin grey moustache, and all
the well-known characteristic features of a
Chinaman. He is a mandarin of the first
rank, and formerly held the important office
of Foo-tai of the province of Kwang-tung.

"It will afford some slight insight into
the comforts of travelling in China to give
a sketch of a journey in which I accompanied
his Excellency from Foochow to Peking.
On receipt of the edict appointing him 'Chin
Chi,' or Imperial Commissioner, his Excel-
lency had to repair to Peking, a gunboat
being placed at his disposal for the journey.
His Excellency left Foochow at noon on
October 1, embarking in the launch from the
Torpedo College amid the usual din of gongs,
guns, and crackers. Arriving at the an-
chorage in about two hours, he was received
with all honours and a salute of three guns
on board H. I. C. M. gunboat *Chia Ngan*. The
Chinese flag of the gunboats built under
foreign supervision at the Foochow Arsenal,
and is very similar to the English gunboats
serving on the China coast, except that she
is somewhat larger. She is armed with six
40-pounder Vauvassier breech-loading guns;
and one six inch muzzle-loading gun; her
officers and crew, all told, number some 130
men, all Chinese. That evening was spent
by his Excellency receiving farewell visits
from the mandarins of the neighbouring
arsenal; but by 9 A.M. on the following
morning we were on our way for Shanghai.
Although we were in smooth water going
down the Min, where the beautiful scenery
distracted our attention from all other objects,
it was very different once we were fairly at
sea. At Sharp Peak it was blowing a gale,
with that heavy sea rolling in from the
Pacific Ocean so well known on the China
coast. The captain therefore determined to
anchor and not venture outside that night.
The night was passed in anything but com-
fort. Mosquitoes of a peculiarly spiteful
disposition and enormous size, of gigantic
proportions fairly contested for possession of
the cabin with you, and there are few things
more calculated to disturb a peaceful man-
than, on starting up from approaching
slumber to evade the onslaught of a tiger
mosquito, to find three or four partly cook-
roaches holding a seance on your pillow.
But all things have an end, and even the longest
night; and with the first dawn of day the
cockroaches retire to their couches, and the
mosquitoes cease their labour. At 8 A.M.
we weighed anchor and put out to sea; but
the gale had increased in fury, and directly
we lost the shelter of the land the ship rolled
so heavily that the ladies and mandarins
were at once prostrated. Kwong 'ta-jen' sent
word to the captain, requesting him to turn
back and wait for better weather. This was
at once done, and, after a cruise just
sufficiently long to make everybody seasick,
we dropped anchor in the same spot we had
left some three hours before.

"We lay at anchor all that day, sending
a boat off to a notorious pirate village, Quan-
tow, for fresh fish and vegetables, and on
the following morning again made a start at
daybreak, although there was not the least
chance of abatement in the gale. Our captain
took the precaution to lower the yards and
make all fast on deck, putting extra lashings
on the guns, &c. We passed Mat-sou
Island about noon, and found seven or eight
vessels at anchor riding out the gale; but
being at anchor at dusk under the lee
of some small islands. Next morning we
again started, but at 2 P.M. dropped anchor
in Sam-sah Bay, having only made thirty
knots since daybreak. At Sam-sah I paid a
visit to the resident mandarin, and was
regaled with the usual cup of scalding-hot
tea. A foreigner being rather a curiosity at
Sam-sah, my presence attracted a most un-
pleasant degree of attention; unpleasant,
because, however civil and cordial people
may be, it is not comfortable to be surround-
ed by a dense and inquisitive crowd, whose
clothes are usually inhabited by something
more than the legitimate weaver. We left
Sam-sah after a two days' stay; and as by
this time all the foreign provisions had given
out, myself and wife were compelled to live

on a nondescript selection of food, made up
chiefly of pork, sponge cakes, and champagne.
Chinese chow-chow is not at all bad after
you have once conquered the natural aversion
to the rancid oil in which everything is fried,
but it certainly is not the most suitable food
to offer to any one feeling squeamish in ad-
weather at sea. The captain had given up
his state-room and cabin to myself and wife,
and all our meals were attended by an
audience more numerous than select. This
audience confined themselves to crowding
round the skylight and feasting their eyes on
the strange sight of two barbarians feed-
ing. Kwong Chin Chi and his two wives
took their meals in the mandarin's saloons,
that room being larger and fitted up in
Chinese style. The weather having by this
time somewhat abated, my wife and I, with
Chin Chi's first wife, were able to make
friends and take tea together, although how
they managed to understand each other
is a mystery. I never heard of a
foreign lady before, and the English lady
being unable to speak one word of Chinese.
As no one of the male sex could be present,
an interpreter could not be employed; but I
am assured that by the aid of that universal
language, the language of signs, they got on
very well indeed, the Chinese lady evin-
g great curiosity on the subject of foreign
feminine attire.

"We now had one or two days of fine
weather, which afforded me an opportunity
of gaining some insight into the discipline
and drill carried out upon a Chinese man-of-
war. Of the crew I must speak most favour-
ably; they were fine active fellows, chiefly
Amoy men, good-tempered and obedient,
and much more cleanly than the generality
of Celestials. An hour or so each morning
was occupied in small-arms drill, the way in
which they went through this drill was
certainly rather lax, but, though an easy
familiarity with their officers and an apparent
desire to anticipate the next word of com-
mand was the most prominent feature of
their exercise, the manner in which they
handled their weapons, Remington rifles,
was not at all amiss. In this, as in all other
Chinese Government pigeon, the officers
were certainly the weak points. No attempt
is made to keep up that discipline so neces-
sary on board a man-of-war; the crew hang
about the quarter-deck, amusing themselves
as best they can, chatting and laughing in
presence of their officers on terms of perfect
equality, and when they have any work to
do, usually selecting the quarter-deck as the
most favourable spot to pick oakum, &c.
The captain, 'Ching Yi,' seemed well up to
his work, and, although rather nervous at
having the care of so important an official
entrusted to him, nothing could exceed his
kindness to the two foreigners travelling in
his ship. On the evening of the eighth day
after leaving Foochow we crossed the
Woosung bar and arrived at Shanghai, a
journey usually done in forty-eight hours by
the coast steamer.

"His Excellency made a stay of a week
in Shanghai, when he started for Tientsin in
one of the S. N. Co.'s vessels, the gunboat
having gone on to Hankow with his family.
Three days after leaving Shanghai we arrived
at the Taku forts, where the three towers of
the south fort stand out most prominently
from the dreary waste of mudflats surround-
ing them. We were lucky in getting over the
Taku bar without any delay, but our
luck soon left us, for we were two days
getting up the Pei-ho, our steamer going
ashore at every bend of the river. Soon
after our arrival I was presented to his Ex-
cellency Li Hung Chang, and found the
great 'Li' really fine-looking man, standing
over six feet high, as straight as an arrow,
with piercing eyes which seem to have lost
but little of their old fire, and altogether
presenting the appearance of a man well
calculated to inspire the respect with which
he is held among the Chinese. After a stay
of six weeks his Excellency Kwong left for
Peking, where he will remain during the
winter, and start for England per Peninsular
and Oriental mail from Shanghai about next
May."—*Pail Mail Budget*.

The export trade to China in

